CIRCULAR NO. 4.

OFFICE OF THE DURYEE AND FORSYTH MANUFACTURING I COMPANY, MARCH, 1836.

It has for many years been asserted by the agents of Measts. Fairbanks, especially those who work in their interests away from home and the sources of information, that their Scales are manufactured under a patent, and that the warse of this Company are infringements on such patents. Both these statements are folse. We wish not to be misunderstood, we asy:

First, that the great mass of the work sold by Fairbanks's agents is not potentied; and therefore,

Second, that we do not infringe on their patents. We allege that they have no patent for the following Scales made by them, that they have no patent for the following Scales made by them, "Counter," and the Scales which, in their "Circular," they call "Portable Scales." These Scales comprise almost all kinds they make and sell. We take the above descriptions at they themselves describe them, and we affirm that the records of the Patent Office show that they have no patents for such scales. But the stamp "Patent" is marked on them, and their agents rout purchasers to that mark as evidence of a fact.

But the stamp "Patent" is marked on them, and their agents rout purchasers to that mark as evidence of a fact.

But marking is in direct violation of the law, which declares in section 5 of the act of August 29, 1042, that if any person shall "affix any word, etamp or device of like import, 'patent,' 'letters patent,' or 'patentes,' on any suppatented article for the purpose of decriving the public, they shall be liable for such offense to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars with costs," ke.

By such stamps the public are led to believe that the work is

material.

The Company are manufacturing upon order the best quality of Scales, such as Railroad, Warehouse and Store Scales; also, a superior article of Fire and Burgler Proof Safes, Warehouse Tracks, Copying Preses, &c. Prompt attention given to all orders.

Respectfully, CHAUNCEY DURNER, Supt. CHAUNCEY DURNER, Supt. Of the Safes, Warehouse of the Chaunce of the

ARE YOU GOING TO NICARAGUA ?- If you are, don't fail to take one of Knox's Spring Hats with you. It wi improve your personal appearance smaxingly, and its lightness will add greatly to your comfort. The Hat will cost you four dollars, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. We are told that all the ladies are warmly in favor of Knox's not style, which they have decided is the quintescence of elegance GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS. The established excellence and etyle of our peculiar fabric for Gentlemen's wear renders it needful for us only to announce the quarterly issue for March, 1856. LEARY & Co., Leaders and Latroducers of Fashion for Gents. Hats, Astor-House, Broadway

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For sale at a liberal discount for each or usual credit.
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Publishers' Association will commence To-Morrow sday) Morring, at 9 o'clock precisely, at the Auctio sof Leavitt, Driseer & Co., Nos. 377 and 379 Broad corner of White-st. GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY .- Attention is

invited to our stock of Gas Fintunes, in which may be found a wariety of new styles of Chandellers, Beackers, Pendans, &c., which for beauty of design and elegance of finish are univaled.

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proved finish, secured by BRENNAN'S POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LA BELLE LOCK, may be feund at reduced prices at the Depot, No. 146 Water-at., New York; after May 1 at No. 80 Murray-st. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who wish for information in regard to SEWING MACHINES can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis.

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If you desire Medicine that will not debili tate, use Dr. Sanyono's Invigorator for all Billous Affections, Bowel or Stomach Dernaguenetts, Sick Headache, and all Female Complaints. Sold by Sanyono & Co., proprietors, No. 108 Front-st., and by Drugglete generally through the United States.

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Marble Stores Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

The ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH, discovered by Prof. VERGNES, is largely attracting the attention of men of science and rapidly gaining the confidence of the best class of our physicians. See advertisement under head of "Medical."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT-THE GREAT EX-TERNAL ANTIDUTE.—When impurities in the blood are determined to the surface in the form of blotches, pustules, dry earfolistions, boils, rashes, &c., this potent preparation is the only safe and radical remedy. Sold at the manufactories, No. 30 Maidentane, New York, and No. 248 Strand, London; and by all drugglets, at 25c., 62/c., and \$1 per pot.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous DVE, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wice and Touvers are perfection itself. Wholessle and retail at CRISTADOM'S, No. 6 Aster House.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Tourers have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dyrs. Sold at BATCHELOK's, No. 233 Broadway.

## The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNK for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Africa will leave this port for Liverpool To-Day at 2 o'clock.

The Mails by this steamer will close at the Post Office at 101 o'clock a. m.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents; Pants-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON-A. Richter, No. 19 Catharine street,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good (aith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Our Fritshes.—Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and sery frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

FILLMORE IN WORCESTER .- The American Couneil in Worcester lately held a meeting, and passed the

following resolution:

Resolved, That this Council "joyously, unbesitat" ingly and promptly "repudiates the "National Platform" and the nominees of the late National Convention—Fillmore and Donelson.

New York Daily Tribung

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1856

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 160,000 copies of THE WERELY TRIBUNE of this week. It is, without doubt, the bost advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price. Seventy five Cents a line.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS. SENATE, March 18 .- Notice was given of a bill to ncrease the pay of Members of Congress. A bill was introduced to regulate the appraisement of merchan-dise. Mr. Houston made a speech condemnatory of the doings of the Naval Board. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Bayard defended Capt. Dupont, and Mr. Butler and Mr. Mallory also spoke in defense of the Board. Adjourned.

House, March 18.—The Kansas debate was continued. Mr. Smith (Va.) opposed the resolution to send for persons and papers. Mr. Granger said give the Committee full power to examine the facts; the country demands this; let there be no dodging. Messra. Hall (Iowa) and Lake spoke against and Barbour favor of granting the request of the Committee. Mr. Damrell defended the Massachusetts Aid Society. Mr. English should not vote to give the Committee the unlimited power seked. He was willing to have the subject investigated by a disinterested commission.

In another column we print an interesting account of the slave trade in New-York, and the capture of an African Slaver by the officers of the United States.

The State Senate yesterday morning adopted the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring Dr. Brandreth not entitled to the seat occupied by Mr. Ferdon, for the Westchester District. The vote was unanimous.

SQUIER AND THE PILLIBUSTERS.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found a letter from Mr. E. G. SQUIER, author of "Notes on Central America." This letter bitterly complains of, and makes an attempt to refute, the comments which we thought it our duty to make some weeks since, upon certain doctrines set forth in Mr. Squier's book, the propagation and carrying out of which appear to have been a leading object of its publication. When Mr. Squier comes to see his face in the faithful mirror which we hold up to him, he starts back in as much horror and affright as the unhardened are apt to show at the first realization of what they are coming to. He veciferously denies the truth of the likeness; but that is a point which we shall willingly refer to the decision of every judicious and unprejudiced reader who will take the trouble to examine with care the extract from Mr. Squier's book of which he has asked the publication, and which we have appended to his letter.

Mr. Squier is pleased to refer to "certain egregious blunders" into which, as he alleges, THE TRIB] UNE has fallen in the statement of facts prefixed to its exposure of his philosophy of fillibusterism. But he does not condescend to inform us what those blunders are, and indeed expressly declares that he does not consider himself called upon to set us right. Now, considering that the said blunders, if such there are, relate to Central America, a country very little known, and as to which Mr. Squier has enjoyed peculiar facilities of information; considering, too, the great pains we have taken to set Mr. Squier right on the speculative points at issue between us-it does appear to us that if we have fallen into any serious errors of fact, it was Mr. Squier's duty to us and the public to have pointed them out. In consideration, however, of the many blunders" of his own, both in fact and speculation. which still need to be "set right," he is perhaps excusable for not spending much of his strength upon others.

Mr. Squier complains that we charge him with justifying plunder on philosophical principles; with proposing to reenforce the white blood of Central America with a liberal infusion of North American fillibusters, and so to reëstablish the aristocracy of caste, overthrown by the revolution which separated Central America from Spain; and finally with bating and maligning the mixed races of that country; whereas, according to his own account, he has merely urged upon the people of Central America to encourage emigration, and to adopt an intelligent system of colonization as the only means, in his judgment, "of correcting many of the evils which prevail among them, and of averting those more violent means which among men, as in the material world, often anticipate the slower operation of natural laws-that is to say, foreign invasion, or what THE TRIBUNE 'would call 'fillibusterism.' "

Now, suppose that a gentleman of hereditary property, walking up Broadway at midnight, on arriving at his house meets on the doorstep a well-dressed, gentlemanly individual with his hands in his pockets-in fact a fellow who has serious thoughts of emigrating to Nicaragua-and suppose this fellow tells him, in the blandest and gentlest terms in the world, that he is making a very absurd and ridiculous use of the worldly goods inherited from his father; that he, the speaker, is a man of ten times greater natural capacity and energy, and that to save further trouble and the use of disagreeable force, the best thing the Broadway gentleman can do is to invite him in, give him a bed and a supper, and the next day resign to him the general superintendency of his affairs; and suppose that by way of enforcing the argument the speaker discloses in one pocket a revolver and in the other a bowie-knife. And suppose, further, that the Broadway gentleman not fully appreciating the kind intentions of his friend the fillibuster, complains the next day to the Police Court, and all these things come out in evidence-does Mr. Squier suppose that even with all his ingenuity of argument he could save his brother fillibuster from going to the Tombs? And is his course toward Central America, according to his own account of it, in the slightest degree different in principle !

With a strange infatuation, or a singular blindness, in the very letter in which Mr. Squier underundertakes to charge us with misrepresenting his positions, he goes on (as if to clinch the nail we had driven) to re-occupy the very positions we had charged upon him, namely: that the mixed race. and in fact the entire existing population of Central America, are without the capacity to take care of themselves, and that they and their country must be taken care of by guardians from North America in the shape either of immigrants or fillibusters. It strikes us as a very odd way of exhibiting "un-

very letter, into a tissue of abuse and misreprosentation on the subject of the existing social condition of Central America and Nicaragua in particular, repeating in fact that same highly colored view of the condition of things in Central America, upon which was fused our original charge of "hate" and "malignity."

In the extract from his book, which we give at Mr. Squier's request, is also a false, and, as it seems to us, malicious attack upon the emancipated population of Jamaica. We have means of knowing the condition of things in Jamaica, independently of Mr. Squier. If he he is as reckless-as his letter which we publish to-day seems to show that he sometimes is-in talking about Nicaragua as about Jamaica, then his facts, he must allow us to say, are just as worthless as his dogmas and his reasonings. Central America, in passing through a social crisis, such as all the States of Europe passed through two or three hundred years ago, has suffered from civil wars; but we see no reason to doubt that, if the fillibusters will only let her alone, in due time she will come out of this crisis by the operation of natural causes, as the States of Europe did, and like them start forward on a career of improvement, satisfactory to the rest of the world if not to Mr. Squier and his brother fillibusters.

Some days since, Judge Roosevelt threw out a suggestion publicly from the bench, that by way of relieving himself and Judge Clerke from the predicament in which they were placed, the best thing Mr. Peabody could do was to withdraw from the bench. Judge Roosevelt suggested that, although himself and his colleague could not with any propriety set aside their own protegé in favor of Judge Davies, yet Mr. Peabody, having voluntarily abdicated and given up his position of Judge for that of suitor, the two Judges, Roosevelt and Clerke, might then recognize the persistent Mr Davies as Judge, if not de jure at least de facto.

This may seem to the unprofessional reader like a very thin plaster indeed for the judicial consistency of the two Judges; but if they are satisfied to accept it as such, there certainly seems to be no strong reason why the public should not be satis fied also. It will be seen from the letter of Mr. Peabody, published in another column, that this project has been carried into effect. Judge Clerke, we understand, formally announced from the bench, yesterday, that the judicial character of Judge Davies would thenceforth be recognized by himself and Judge Roosevelt.

Thus at last Mr. Peabody has been compelled to assume the position of claimant, into which it had been attempted, very unadvisedly, as we thought and said, to force Mr. Davies. From the moment that Mr. Davies declined to recognize the ex parte adjudication of Judges Roosevelt and Clerke as sufficient to set aside an express judgment of the Court of Appeals, and, in defiance of that adjudication, took his seat on the bench from which the two other judges, even with Mr. Peabody's help. did not dare to remove him, it was perfectly apparent that Judge Davies was the prevailing party; and we must consider it as no great evidence of the sagacity of the three other gentlemen that they had not found it out before. Yet, better late than

Some strong intimations are thrown out in Mr. Peabody's letter, that the Attorney-General, through whom he is obliged to prosecute his claim to the seat, is disposed to put some technical obstacles in the way of the prosecution of the suit, or indeed of its commencement at all. This, we hope, may not be the case; but if it should be so, Mr. Peabody will stand on much weaker ground than he would have done had he not set the example of seeking, by rather questionable means, to gain a technical advantage—the weather-gage, as it were, of this political contest-by forcing Judge Davies to assume, instead of himself, the position of claimant of the seat.

At all events our former suggestion to the Legislature is just as applicable as ever. Let some speedy method be provided of settling these contested claims to seats on the bench, which, under our new system of elective Judges, and with the refining, not to say quibbling, spirit which still retains its influence over the bench, seem likely to be of quite frequent occurrence.

# A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.

Barnum having so often humbugged the public with his Joyce Heths, his wooly horses, his mermaids and other similar shows, it is not surprising that some persons should be inclined to regard his present exhibition of himself, in the character of poor debtor, getting a living by keeping boarders. and with only twenty-five dollars more or less in his pocket, as partaking somewhat of the same character. Nor considering the envy which success always excites, are we at all surprised at the intimations frequently thrown out that, as Barnum got his money by imposing upon others, so there was a high degree of poetical justice in his losing it by being imposed upon himself.

It is certain that Barnum's examination, as reported in THE TRIBUNE and other journals, taken in connection with his recent book of Memoirs, is a very instructive document. If a new edition of three Memoirs should ever be called for that examination ought to be subjoined by way of appendix. Nevertheless, though perhaps open to some criticisms. Barnum's examination can hardly be classed with the exhibitions above alluded to. That his fortune, lately estimated by himself at half a million or more, has suddenly vanished like fairy gold at the crossing of a stream, eluding as well his own grasp as that of the creditors of the Jerome Clock Company, there can we think be little doubt. Nor is it either fair or just to confound the gross frauds practiced upon him, assuming his own statements to be true, with the delusions by the practice of which upon the public Barnum laid the foundation of his lately vanished fortune.

In law and in morals there is a great distinction made, and justly so, between white and black lies. Barnum made his fortune by gratifying the sentiment of wonder-one of the most powerful appetites of human nature, and one by which a vast number of people profit beside the exhibitors of woolv horses. Of the thousands of persons in this community who make a livelihood by habitual and professional practices upon that sentiment there are few, perhaps, whose operations are not more open to censure than were Barnum's. The fees which he extracted, however considerable in the aggregate, were, as to the individual contributors, exceedingly moderate: and the physical, moral or intellectual consequences to the parties who paid them were too slight to be at all compared to the

It is faid down in Hudibras-s good authority as to this matter-that

"\_\_\_ the pleasure is as great Of being sheated as to cheat."

If this is so, Barnum may justly be considered as having diffused an amount of innocent and harmless pleasure, for which he was well entitled to be handsomely paid. Even the few visitors of his shows who detected the humbag practiced upon the rest, had also their money's worth, in the satisfaction of contemplating their own superior wisdom.

No doubt it was a wrong and an outrage on publie sensibilities, after being so well paid for these compliances with the public passion for being imposed upon, rashly to lift the thin vail that hung over them, and to seek to levy another fee on the public by a formal exposure of these delusions. Nevertheless, it is also evident that neither of these procedures is for a moment to be compared to de lusions practiced, not with a view to gratify the sentiment of wonder for a fair and moderate compensation, but actually to pick a man's pockets, by nducing him to assume ruinous obligations of which he had no idea.

We are happy to find in the proceedings of the Kansas meeting lately held in Charleston, South Carolins -some account of which, with a part of the address adopted by it, will be found in another column-a full and complete justification of our Northern Emigrant Aid Societies from the charges made against them by The Journal of Commerce, and other doughface prints, as well as by the Administration orators in Congress.

It will be seen that our South Carolina friends have not only adopted our idea of Aid Societies, and our view of the nature of the Kausas question and its paramount importance, but also our reasons for freely contributing funds to aid the Kansas emigration.

In their Report they put themselves exactly in our shoes. They represent the North as outrageously attempting to deprive the Southern slaveholders of a vested right long anterior to the Missouri Compromise, to make Kansas a slave State. They represent the Free-State men as seeking to trample law and legal rights under foot, and by force, violence, intimidation and "bubble burstings" to deprive the slaveholders of rights which they have obtained under the regular forms of legislation sanctioned and recognized by the Federal Administration.

Having laid this foundation of facts, all supposititious except the last, the report proceeds as

"Lawless aggression and designs on one side, justify at least lawful efforts on the other, and also excuse, for the purpose of self-preservation, personal and political, and in the eyes of God and man, what other-wise may be deemed unlawful."

Could there be a more complete and comprehen sive vindication-under the actual facts of the case-of the whole proceedings of the Free-State men, and especially of the election of Reeder, and of the formation of a State Constitution, and of proceeding to organize a Government under it !

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.-Returns from all but nine towns give for Governor: Metcalf, (American Republican,) 31,933; Wells, (Democrat,) 31,655; Goodwin, (Whig.) 2.497; Scattering, 141. The towns jet to come in gave last year for Metcalf 157; Baker, (Democrat,) 348. The House stands 167 American Republicans to 146 Pierce men; the Senate as heretofore reported-8 American Republicans to 4 Administration.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TRUMBULL AND DOUGLAS DEBATE. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14, 1856.

did not hear all of Mr. TRUMBULL's speech in the Senate to-day, and consequently am not quite so enthusiastic in its praise as are our friends who did hear it. I can concede that Patrick Henry, or Burke, or Webster, may have reached a higher plane of eloquence, yet I feel sure that few first efforts in the Senate have surpassed this in the attention it commanded, the admiration it elicited It was a plain, straight-forward, searching, truthtelling, hard-hitting review of Senator Douglas's late Report on the condition of Kansas, taking up the statements of that document paragraph by paragraph, point by point, and scrutinizing their facts, their assumptions, their morality, their logic. I doubt whether a Report ever received a more patient, circumstantial, conclusive overhauling.

Messrs. Trumbull and Douglas, though they both belonged to the Democratic party until the Nebraska bill was so changed as to embody a repeal of the Missouri Restriction on the Extension of Slavery, seem formed for antagonists rather than colleagues. They are physical and intellectual antipodes. Mr. Trumbull is tall and thin; Mr. Douglas is short and thick: Mr. Trumbull is pale and nervous; Mr. Douglas (usually) robust and florid; Mr. Trumbull looks like a clergyman, while Mr. Douglas is manifestly "one of the b'hoys." Whoever sees and marks the contrast be tween them will easily credit the current report that they have never joined the Mutual Admiration Society, whose members, should they admit one of the pair, must ever after be careful to keep out the other. It is probably "The Babes in the Woods." of whom the poet feelingly singeth: "No love was lost on either side;" but it might with equal truth and pertinence have been said of the present Senators from Illinois.

It was very late when Mr. Trumbull closed, for he had spoken some three hours; but his colleague at once rose. He was evidently in bad humor, but I think without reason. True, be complained that Mr. T. had chosen to attack him in his absence, which seems to me most absurd. Mr. T., as a new minerity Member, could not have ex pected the Senate to set apart a special day for this matter: he had to improve his opportunity when it offered, and the motion which came up this morning to print extra copies of the Report gave him the chance he was looking for. He did not know that Mr. Douglas would stay away; but suppose he had known it? He sought to criticise not a man but a public document-a document lying in plain print on the desks of Senators, as his speech will be lying there a day or two hence. What possible odds could it make whether Mr. D. was present or absent !

Mr. Douglas began by asking the Senate to set apart a day for his reply-an early day after Mr. Trumbull's speech should be in print-and on a suggestion that he might take his time, he fired up sfresh, and reiterated his old charge that Messrs. Summer and Chase had asked him, on his finally reporting the Nebraska Bill, to permit it to lie over a week for their and others' examination, and had

that was needless. Mr. Douglas cannot believenobody who knows the parties can believe—that Messrs. Chase and Summer deemed it necessary or important that they should have a week's start of Mr. D. in any argument of their difference on the Nebraska bill. But they had prepared an address di cussing and characterizing one of his earlier versions of that bill, and when he reported its final phase they asked time (which was granted) to study this before acting upon it. Why should this have arrested the circulation of their Address any more than that of My. Douglas's Report? Mr. D. continue, his personalities with reference

to his colleague, and soon aroused Mr. CRITTEN-DEN. Douglas was commenting on a claim which his colleague had made to the character of a Demoerat--an Anti-Nebraska Democrat-which "the Little Giant" treated with scorn. "It will be news to the people of Illinois," said he, "that my colleague is a Democrat; his claim to be such is a 'libel on the Democracy of Illiuois." Here Mr Crittenden interposed his protest, insisting that such language was inconsistent with the dignity of the Senate and the courtesy which should characterize its discussions. Douglass resumed in the same spirit, and proceeded to speak of Trumbuli as the elect of the Abelitionists and Know-Nothings. utterly repudiated by the Illinois Democracy. Mr. Crittenden again interposed, and by this time his blood was up. He had gone in to preserve decorum and courtesy, and he seemed just able to restrain himself from taking "the Little Giant" bodily in hand. Mr. C. grows visibly older, yet as he stood there erect with flashing eye and brow flushed with indignant passion, he looked as if few men in the prime of life could master him. Mr. WELLER (I believe it was) interposed; I think Mr. CLAYTON threw some oil on the troubled waters: Mr. Crittenden desisted, and Mr. Douglas concluded in a much less offensive strain. He talked of the Abolitionists mobbing him because he was faithful to the Constitution, and how he had been obliged to look down the throats of their pistols while defending the right of Free Speech, &c. Mr. Trumbull replied with energy and effect.

He had been charged with coming here as the elect of Know-Nothings and Abolitionists. He was not a Know-Nothing, never had been, and did not know that he had been voted for by Know-Nothings. If he had been, he was obliged to them for their support. As to Abolitionists, there were very few such in his part of the State-they more abounded near the home of his colleage; but if it were meant that all opponents of the Nebraska bill are Abolitionists, then it was not true that all the Abolitionists in the Legislature supported him; for several voted to instruct his colleague in opposition to the Nebraska bill, yet voted against him (T.) as Senator. His colleague had spoken of a proffer made by him (D.) some time since, that they should both resign, and thus appeal to the People. Now, the Governor of Illinois is Joel A. Mattison, a friend of Douglas and the Nebraska bill, and he has the power of filling vacancies in the Senate. Should they mutually resign, the Governor would of course reappoint his colleague and put one of his disciples in his (Trumbull's) place. He did not care to come into such an arrangement.

When Douglas rejoined to this, he offered to unite in a resignation, to take effect on the meeting of the next Illinois Legislature. Now if Trumbull were an aspirant to the Presidency, subject to the choice of the Republican National Convention soon to assemble, there would be some show of fairness in this offer; as it'ls, there is none. Mr. Trum-bull's term has just begun; Douglas's is at least two years nearer its end. Should he attain the Presidential nomination, whether elected or not, he will hardly wish to remain in the Senate. But Mr. Trumbull aspires only to serve his constituents faithfully, and he will do it.

-It was considerably after five o'clock when the debate was closed and the Printing of the Report ordered. Very few had left; the debate havng overbalanced the attractions of dinner. When t shall be renewed, I will try to be on hand. H. G.

MONDAY IN THE HOUSE-KANSAS. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17, 1856. The whole House and its crowded galleries realized that Mr. GALLOWAY made a strong and telling speech on the Kansas Question to-day. It was the first speech, so far as I have observed, that blanched Whitfield's face with the consciousness that his Congressional hours are numbered. Yet it owed very little to manner, except so far as earnestness is concerned; for Mr. G. spoke, and more especially read, much too rapidly, managed his voice badly, and poured out his words, one upon another, so indistinctly that whole sentences were lost to the majority of his hearers. The greatmerit of this speech consisted in its going nearer of the heart of the matter than almost any of its predecessors. Mr. Galloway quoted from The St. Louis Intelligencer, Missouri Democrat, Weston Reporter, &c., admis sions that the Kansas elections have been carried for Slavery by fraud, and especially cited The Weston Reporter's account of a recent Pro-Slavery meeting at Platte City (or some other border town) at which Gen. B. M. Hughes of that Border declared that the business of subjugating Kansas to Slavery had been managed badly, and he for one would never go over to Kansas to vote again. Gen. Stringfellew, in a like spirit, promised to make himself less conspicuous hereafter. In fact, the admissions, direct or virtual, of the Border Ruffian corruption of the Kansas Elections would suffice as evidence in a case involving life and deathwitness the destruction of the office of The Parkville Luminary for its strictures on these lawless and usurping acts of the Border Ruffians-and yet when Mr. Simmons, toward the close of to-day's debate, remarked that he undestood no one to deny the reality of those outrages, Gov. SMITH (Extra Billy) of Va. rose and said:

"Yes, Mr. Speaker, I deny it." Gen. GRANGER of N. Y .- "Then why not have n investigation and elicit the facts?"

Smith did not respond; but the fact that those who deny that the pretended Kansas Legislature was elected by Missouri votes strennously resists all investigation is answer enough. They know quite well that their side of the business will not bear raking open. Dr. VALK read a speech, and did not read it

well: but it was abovet as good as the average of its oredecessors on the Border Ruffian side. There is othing of an insp'ring nature to say on that side, unless you roll yourself up in the American flag and give three shrieks for the Upion, and Valk did this about as well-in substance, not in manneras the rest of them. It is hard to fight against right and liberty, standing up for usurpation, fraud and Slavery, and insisting that grave, well "bounded sympathy" for the people of Central America; as a very strange way of defending himself against the charge of "hate" and "malignity," to break out as Mr. Squier dees in this city as a means of livelihood. In this city as a means of livelihood. In the bill and its author. Mr. Squier dees in this visited Barnum's exhibitions got his money's worth.

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next on that side. It is the hardest side to make a good speech on that ever I had any knowledge of.

Mr. SIMMONS was very strong on precedents. citing case after case where the House had acrutinized a Member's right to his seat though there was no contestant-had gone behind the acts of a State Legislature, pronouncing those acts invalidhad decided that a pretended Legislature was no Legislature, &c., &c. In short, there is no point made in this discussion by the Pro-Slavery party which has not already been overruled by the House, some of them repeatedly.

Mr. Robison's remarks regarded and supported these points: 1. Great frauds were carnestly allaged and widely believed to have been committed in the Kansas elections, especially in that at which a Legislature was claimed to have been chosen. 2. The line of policy pursued by the Pro-Slavery party, in the House and out of it, amounted to an admission that such frauds were committed. 3. For such great public wrongs, there must be legal and fearful redress somewhere. 4. This redress can only be attained through the action of Congrees. 5. The errors of Gov. Reeder, admitting all that is charged by his assailants, cannot estop the people of Kansas nor deprive them of their right to legal redress. 6. The House has a right to see and be brought face to face with the witnesses or w hose testimony this important case is to be decià ed.

Mr. MILLSON of Va. of course opposed all action, all inquiry, all investigation. He was for keepin, Whitfield in this seat any how, and with this view moved that the whole subject do lie on the table. He withdrew the motion, however, on the entrea ty of friends who wished to speak further-Go v. Smith of Va. especially, who has the floor for 'o-morrow morning.

I think the a revious Question will be ordered tomorrow, and the subject disposed of either then or on Wednesday. And, though it is hard to say how the vote may be a feeted by absenteeism-several of our side being at vay unpaired-I guess that the motion to lie on the table, if renewed, will fail; that the motion to rec. mmit will likewise fail; that the Committee's resol ve to send for persons and papers will be voted dos, vn; and that Dunn's proposition, perhaps slightly at rended, will prevail. We shall soon see.

BRITISH ENLISTMEN TS-DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL C. ANDIDATES.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGT, ON, March 16, 1856.

It is something more than a urprising how the British functionaries in New-Yor k, attached to the Consulate of her Majesty, have d wred, in the face of testimony which they knew to be in existence and capable of being produced, to da 'ny facts which have already been demonstrated to to be satisfaction of the public. Within the last few da ya additional evidence has been received here which conclusively overthrows all the recent statements mad eunder the authority of Mr. Stanley, and puts him in a predicament from which extrication is wholly impracticable. Two of the commissioned officers attached to the late Foreign Legion have testifice ', under eath, that they and others, who were either in idicted or held to bail for violating our Neutrality ; Laws, received from Mr. Stanley the same rate of p 'ay-\$72 a month—which they were promised for service, and that this arrangement was termina ted summarily within the last ten days. It appear ". from the affidavits, Mr. Stanley represented to the parties he was was about to visit Washington to for the purpose of closing the charges against them, and asked for the correspondence and documents in their possession as a means of facilitating the object. As soon as this important and perhaps. criminating testimony was procured, the victimas were turned adrift and their allowance was stopped. Under these circumstances they made a clean. Under these circumstances they made a clean, reast of the whole transaction. Such conduct-requires no comment, for the facts cannot be maderequires no comment, for the facts cannot be mademore imposing by words. They are calculated toexcite just and deep indignation, and if Mr. Stanley
was regarded of sufficient consequence to attractificial displeasure, he might learn how sharp practice like this ought to be treated. But as he mustnecessarily share the fate of his superior, Mr. Barclay, any signal notice might not be equal to thecost, for the play would hardly pay for the candle.

In the secret and managing and influential circles of the Democracy, the game is to throw Gen.
Pierce, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas overboard.
Let us see how it will be played. These three-

Let us see how it will be played. These three gentlemen will, at the outset, divide the preferences of the Free States, and command some-Southern support. Their partisans will adhere-with some obstinacy and perhaps with some exhi-bition of feeling. The two-thirds rule now forms: a part of the Democratic creed. Neither of these candidates will probably be able to obtain that decandidates will probably be able to obtain that de-gree of support. Meanwhile the South will be as a decile as sucking doves. They will urge nebody but applaud all, and especially Gen. Pierce. By and by they will come forward in a spirit of con-ciliation, and say, though not desiring to press a Southern man, as the proceedings will have show n, that it is evident no Northern candidate can comthat it is evident no Northern candidate can command the necessary majority. At this point I Mr. Hunter and a troop of Virginia aspirants, supplessed he or they can call into service a reversionary interest from the defeated competitors, and thus carry off the prize. Indeed, it is said, an s greement has been made in high quarters for s uch a reversion.

But the same influences will produce the same But the same influences will produce the same disappointment in one case as in the other. The real rally will ultimately be upon Gen. The omas J. Rusk of Texas. That will be the point of concentration, unless the leaders and wirspuble as are all misled. The cards are already stocks d, and it might create a little astonishment, best with the public and in court circles, if some of f the dealers in this Presidential game were known. They may yet acquire that distinction. This d is closure is sufficient just now; and though it may stagger the confident and surprise even the knew wing ones, it is too important to be treated with a adifference by those who desire a different result.

those who desire a different result. So far as Mr. Fillmore is connect and, the Southern Americans who coerced and compassed the nemination have no expectation of his election. They admit the certainty of defect, and claim that he shall stand in order to give the m the protection of his sectional shield. Now that reflection has sobered judgment, and that a secone of disappointed admirers of the Vice-Presides of from the Southean contemplate the practical effect of their movement, there is a willingness to confess the delusion, and, in some quarters, to respent the connection. Mr. Vanderbilt had no or mmunication with the Secretary of State, while be ere a few days ago, up-So far as Mr. Fillmore is concer aed, the South

Mr. Vanderbilt had no or immunication with the Secretary of State, while b ere a few days ago, upon the subject of Geners'! Walker's proceedings against the Transit Com' pany, and therefore the statement in the New-Ye'rk papers that he received the assurance of protection from the Government, was unwarranted. In the present aspect of the case there is no, justiff cation for interposition presented, and it is to be presumed the Company must show conclusive facts warranting interference, beshow conclusive facts warranting interference, be-fore any step will be taken in such a direction by the public authorities. The Company has not com-mended itself to favor by its past partializy for Walker, and invocation now against him would necessarily be scrutinized with some circumspection before being heeded.

If the statements are well founded, our Govern ment has no concern whatever in this question, which is one strictly of local jurisdiction, and involves the Government for the time being, such as it is, in Nicaragua, and the Transit Company. It